HAWAIIANZGAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

A WHIMPER FROM KAMUELA.

FRIDAY

Some melancholy person, who describes himself as a small farmer of Kamucla, says that farming is doomed in Hawaii because there is no money in forage crops. A bale of hay that doesn't pay ends his lay. In the same burst of confidence he tells the limited public he is able to reach, that "everything is against farming in this country as it is carried on in the States." Quite true and what of it? Who ever recommended the farming of the north temperate zone to the inhabitants of the tropics? Who ever urged Hawaii to raise crops in competition with California or Oregon-our nearest markets? Certainly not the United States Agricultural Experiment station. Assuredly not the Advertiser. The Kamuela small farmer must have evolved that idea out of his inner consciousness as the blind German did his notion of a camel,

The project, now becoming realized, to diversify the industries of Hawaii -otherwise the small farm movement-had its new birth in the columns of the Advertiser about three years ago. What was proposed had nothing to do with hay or cabbages, nor with hayseeds nor cabbage-heads. This journal pointed out that the soil not needed for sugar should be made to produce other tropical export crops. Pineapples, rubber, sisal, tobacco, vanilla, coffee and bananas were specified. Of course the scheme raised a great howl because it was thought to threaten the price of leases and the wage of labor; but by its intrinsic merit it succeeded. Among its distinguished converts were the President of the United States, the Federal Commissioner of Labor, who called here some time ago; the Planters' Association, which, in setting aside the Pinkham report, pledged itself to the cause of small farming and the Legislature, which estab lished an Agricultural board. And now, as a further proof of the soundness of the project, this Territory has beaten Yucatan in the quality of its sisal, is raising, canning and selling pineapples by the hundred thousand, has promising rubber groves, has demonstrated the commercial value of its tobacco, is finding a better market for its coffee and has shipped so many bunches of bananas to the Coast that it now requires and uses two steamers in the trade instead of one. Success? Well, rather! And what is more, the movement will spread until Hawaii becomes three or four times the exporter it now is and has a large population of white producers; for bear in mind, crops like sisal, tobacco, pineapples, etectera, do not require corporate control and may be raised by small farmers to their great profit.

We may add for the benefit of the Kamuela hermit that farmers over this way, while waiting for their export crops to grow, are getting a very com fortable return, where they require it, from milk, butter, poultry, eggs, honey hogs and small fruits. They raise their own food and sell the surplus. Prob ably the Kamuela man will be able to do the same when the widespread growth of farming in all the islands regulates transportation and builds roads, as it did on the mainland. The original American farmers who plunged into the forests and fought Indians and wild beasts and a thousand plagues of insects, vermin and small animals, and who left all markets far behind them, were infinitely worse off than the most isolated farmer in Hawaii can possibly be-It is hard to imagine one of these staunch pioneers sitting down and gasping: "I give up! All is lost! This hay cost me more than I can get for it. There is no use in trying to farm it here as we did in England."

PERILS FROM THE DRAGO DOCTRINE.

The Drago doctrine against the enforced collection of foreign claims upon the Latin American republics, is, of course, pleasing to insolvent debtors; but it may well be that the solvent nations of Central and South America will think twice before ratifying it at the Rio de Janeiro conference.

In the first place the adoption of the Drago principle by the southern pow ers would lower the credit of all who were bound by it. Suppose that a rich man, an accepted surety even, should announce that he and his neighbors, in eluding their courts and constabulary, had leagued against the forcible collection of debts, would not his credit suffer with that of his poorer neighbors? Could be borrow money as before, or purchase goods on time! Would not his business reputation be interrogated? And is there any difference between the situation such a man would find himself in and that of a solvent power which had pledged itself to aid a lame duck debtor to escape the payment of his legal dues! Could Brazil or Chile go into the European money market with an as sared credit if it had accepted any principle of public debt evasion for Peru or Venezuela, and made a treaty of common defence against the bill collector Is it not the higest interest of solvent powers to keep their own credit good?

The strongest plea for the Drago doctrine is the essential injustice of some of the claims which various foreign powers are pressing. It is held that "European and American speculators, who foment revolutions and encourage bond-issues by mushroom governments should not be allowed to rake their chestnuts out of the fire with the bayonets of Christian nations. There is much that is persuasive in this plea; but at the same time why should nations which have preserved their integrity, held revolutionists back with a firm hand and gained financial standing, jeopardise their wealth and peace to protect their incompetent neighbors from the results of their own mismanagement? For jeopardise it they would. A Drago compact between all the Latin powers could not save a single one of them from whatever measure of debt-collection a naval power like England or Germany or France or the United States, should see fit to take. Instead of protecting the state in trouble the Latin-American alliance could not protect itself; and if Brazil and Chile tried to interfere with a seizure of custom houses in Venezuela, they might soon have to submit to the seizure

of their own customs. A wiser ductrine for the Latin powers of America would be to establish peace within their common borders, to check revolutions, compel just legal processes, prevent the creation of bond-issuing mushroom governments, promote the industrial creation of wealth and pay all bonded debts. In the end, such a pact would make South and Central America, rich, powerful and free. A Drago dectrine could only end in putting all Latin America under the foreign heel.

THAW'S GOOD SHOW.

No one seriously expects that Harry Thaw will hang in a city which made the Stokes, Molyneux and Nan Patterson precedents. Then, again, nobody expects a millionaire to hang anywhere or because of anything. Did a millionaire ever hang? If so when and where, excepting, of course, what may have happened in times of war or conspiracy. From the gallows and the electric chair, certain castes in modern society are exempt-not merely because they are well-defended or are rich but because their riches or the riches that sympathize with them, can buy the expert testimony which acquits.

Touching the latter point it is a well-understood fact that commercial alienists may be had for any specific testimony needed on either side of a criminal case. Every lawyer knows this; every judge knows it; but few jury men suspect it. To the "peer" in the jury box the alienist is a man of deep and curious learning, of scientific integrity, as far above the common in profundity as the necromancer was once thought to be. When alienists agree, the average jury is convinced; when they disagree it is helpless; it can not arbitrate between these superior beings and so it usually gives the accused the benefit of the doubt. Commercial alienists thrive on murder trials; and in the prospects raised by the Thaw case, back of which is the \$40,000,000 Thaw estate, they spell Opportunity with a large O.

In the pending matter young Thaw has begun his defence well. Declaring himself same he has ostentatiously sent his counsel about their business-the counsel that were going to prove him insane. Whoever heard of a sane man held on a capital charge, doing a thing like that? The alienists were attracted at once. Here was a youth who had burned the bridge that might carry him to safe ground. It ought to be easy to prove him irresponsible and the alienists are ready to do their part providing the rich Thaws will do theirs. It is a pretty safe guess that young Thaw will reach a green old age unless he has something more the matter with him than a New York indictment for killing a tenderloin rounder.

PROSPECTS OF THE BAND.

The tour of the Hawaiian band has not been profitable, so far as it has

gone. The west is a place of magnificent distances, with big chow towns few and far between and railroad fares high. Naturally, the chances are against a large body of entertainers making money there. For a party of fifty or sixty people western one night stands are out of the question and long engagements in the cities, with overflowing bouses, are indispensable. Such engagements the Hawaiians have not had,

In the East people swarm and such a band as ours ought, under favoring ircumstances, to keep hosy at some of the coast resorts. We do not venture to say that it would cause a sensation or command first-rate prices, but & would make more than a living. That is to say, it would if the Musicians! Year 5.00 Per Year, Foreign 6.00 Union permitted. This is a difficulty not foreseen here and it may account for the sudden change in Mr. (chen's itinerary. If so the band may be expected home soon; if not, and the Union will give the Hawaiians a chance, there are still six weeks or so of opportunity.

It must be remembered, however, that the band will appeal only as a AUGUST 10 novelty. Any good city brass band is its equal musically; and the great bands are away beyond it. But there is something in the dark faces, in the sensuous are away beyond it. But there is something in the dark faces, in the sensuous Mrs. Kawahahemi was committed to island music and the plaintive, if not very artistic, singing, that should bring the asylum for the insane yesterday. dollars in at the door if the band goes east and gets a chance to play,

HAWAIIANS AND THE SEA.

It is remarkable in a way that Hawaiian young men do not enlist in the navy. There is plenty of room, as the Department is now seeking 3000 more men with whom to man the new ships. Hawaiians are natural sailors; they descend from a race of warriors, and in the naval service they would find better fare, better clothes and better housing than the most of them get at home and they would see the world besides.

The matter is one that ought to awaken their serious concern. The outlook for them in Hawaii is not propitions. As truck farmers and mechanics they district. cannot compete with the Asiatics; as professional men they will not even employ each other, and the offices and clerkships to be filled are limited. The wealth of the land goes, in the main, to the whites, who are the dominating race. Friends of the Hawaiians say the native race is steadily growing poorer in pocket as well as fewer in numbers.

This being the situation at home, what has the outside world to offer? A great deal, indeed! On the sea the Hawaiian is the peer of any man. His forefathers, in hardier voyages than the one which made Columbus a great figure of history, forced their way to these shores by a longer and more perilous path than that taken by the Genoese in his search for the New World. For centuries the sea has divided with the land the home life of the Hawaiian. There is no sturdier or more daring navigator than he; no one who feels more at ease on the tossing billows. Fifty years ago he was a familiar figure in the arctic, he was found in the hide ships on the California coast and, before the American carrying trade came to such a pass, the Hawaiian sailor was known in every sea. Why is no hugging the land so closely now?

For him the ocean spells opportunity. Not only the navy but the merchant marine is open to him. There is room aboard ship for hundreds of the strong young fellows who are now wandering aimlessly about thrumming guitars and wearing leis. Why should they not occupy it? What chance is there for them to do as well ashore?

FLOATING MINES.

The Asiatic files bring news that a steamer, 130 miles from Shanghai, and cutward bound, ran into a floating mine and was so badly damaged by the explosion that she had to make for the nearest port. Water-tight compartments, which had withstood the shock, kept the vessel from sinking. The accident occurred in the night and was not preventable.

It is a question of first importance to navigators and tourists to find out how many more of these dreadful engines of war are floating about in the path of commerce. Some record must have been kept by both Russians and Japanese of the number of mines launched, the number which did their deadly work and the number recovered after the treaty of peace. This would leave room for a fair guess of the number yet affeat which, if large, should lead to a systematic search for them and to the offering of great rewards for their recovery. No price would be deemed too great to rid the sea of pirates; and a floating mine only lacks a directing intelligence, to be as dangerous as any buccaneer who ever sailed. And it has proved its ability to destroy at a blow without such intelligence.

Finally an international conference should be called to forbid the use floating mines unless they are securely moored. To let loose a flotilla of destroyers which may infest the paths of ocean travel for years after the war which called them into being has ceased, is morally indefensible and should be legally prehibited,

JAPAN AND THE KOREANS.

It is not probable that the Japanese government has taken control of Korean emigration for the purpose of making it hard for the Koreans to yesterday brimming with enthusiasn leave their country. The purpose of Japan, for a long time past, has been to acquire Korea for the use of the surplus inhabitants of her own small is-This plan presupposes the plentiful need of room; and no doubt Tokio would be glad if there were no Koreans at all so that the hermit peninsula might afford the more acreage for the prolific and home-building Nipponese,

However, as Japan has taken control of Korea, it must assume all the functions of the sovereign state, if for no other reason than to impress the Koreans with a sense of Japanese authority. Tokio cannot afford to leave loose ends in peninsular administration. The Koreans are jealous and fractious sel who lost his life and was burie and must be made to feel the strong hand of power, else the trouble with them will increase. Knowing how to deal with the mainland Asiatics as Japan does, she will make herself felt in all the goings and comings of the people as well as in her relations with the de facto government.

Nevertheless the fact remains that every Korean who leaves the land of his birth makes room for one more Japanese who wants to settle there and whom his government is eager to domicile on Korean soil.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) "It took a lot of work for two ses sions of the Legislature to get the law providing for garnishment of the salaries of Government employes, and the Merchants' Association ought to make a strong fight to have it maintained by the courts. If we lose it now, we may be a long time getting a law of the same purport again."

Such was the opinion expressed by prominent member of the Honolulu Association yesterday. Merchants' Further, he laid stress on the need for action by that body on account of a bellef somewhat prevalent that the Attorney General is not favorably disto the Government employe

garnishee law. Whether it is this impression on a portion of the mercantile mind or not, which has caused the Merchants' Association directors to act, they have employed A. G. M. Robertson as special counsel to assist the Attorney General in defending the law against the pend-ing attack upon its constitutionality. is in the Harbottle case in which P. L. Weaver for the defendant has raised the constitutional point.

"Oh, no, there is no truth in any such impression," Attorney General E. C. Peters said last night. "On the contrary, I am very much in favor of the garnishee law and will use every deavor to have it enforced. "I regard it as a good law and hope to see it maintained," Mr. Peters con-

to collect bills owing by some whose living was derived from the public treasury. On the first attempt to get the bill through, a powerful lobby of public salary earners defeated it. One prominent Senator refused point blank to have anything to do with the bill saving he would never be elected again if he introduced or supported it.

\$6000 SUPPLY ORDER

That Alexander Young plans a very elaborate cafe and confection store in the corner premises of the Alexander the ebony-colored Hawaiians, formed Young building is evidenced by his forwarding an order to the mainland on the last steamer for about \$6000 ments were placed together. There worth of materials and supplies. This was some little trouble about the pitch requisition for silver and glassware, crockery, etc.

The floor design for the arrangement

of the fixtures which have been re-moved from the old Elite Ice Cream streets and even there they jostled and parlors, and which are to be installed elbowed one another. Everybody, parlors, and which are to be installed in the new place, has not yet been made. This will require considerable made thought. A doorway is to be opened from the mauka hotel hallway into the cafe so that easy access may be had directly from the hotel without going around to the main entrance at the corner of Hotel and Bishop streets,

NEW PUMP STARTED

Messages from Kauai yesterday indicate that McBryde plantation is in luck. The long drouth was broken by a fall of three inches of rain on Tues-day evening and Manager Stodart "I regard it as a good law and hope to see it maintained." Mr. Peters concluded.

The law providing for the attachment of 25 per cent. of a Government employe's salary, by garnishee process served on the Auditor, was placed in the statutes, after a hard fight, because merchants had found it difficult

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Sheridan left for the Count of turn. He will visit his of the Ventura. He will visit his old

Land Commissioner Pratt departed yesterday on a business trip to Ha-wall, extending it to Kawalahae. He elli return in about ten days. Five plain drunks were landed in the

elle last night from various parts of the city. There were no complications

any of the cases, Deputy Attorney General Milverton was a passenger on the Kinau yester-day for Hawali to conduct the Puao ejectment suit and some cases.

She was arrested on Monday to allo an examination into her sanity to be

Chas, Musgrave of the Oahu railroad

is to depart for the mainland next month to remain permanently. He will lecate in Seattle. He is leaving here owing to the ill health of his wife. The largest and newest hotel in San Francisco is the Hotel Jefferson, corner Gough and Turk streets, facing Jefferson park, just two blocks from Van Ness avenue, the present shopping

A banquet to Delegate Kalanianaole is contemplated by members of the Merchants' Association. If all plans culminate as projected the banquet will be an elaborate affair and there will much speechmaking.

In pursuance of his suggestion made at the opening of the Wainiha power plant Saturday, Governor Carter will inquire of Washington as to whether there is any Federal appropriation by which a hydraulic survey of the is-lands may be made. He will also in-quire whether a Federal expert can be sent out here to do such work. P. C. Jones will leave shortly for the mainland to attend the centenary

of the American Board of Commis sioners for Foreign Missions, of which he is a member. Mrs. Jones will ac company him. The centenary is commemorative of the famous "Haystack" meeting, which resulted in the forma tion of the mission board. While in Boston Mr. Jones will also attend the 273rd anniversary of the landing of the Rev. John Cotton, to be celebrated by descendants, of whom Mr. Jones

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Canon Weymouth of Lahaina is e route to the Holy Land via Australia, Ceylon and Suez

engagement of Daniel Lyons of Honolulu and Miss Kate Christian of

Lihue is announced.
Frank Fisher is in durance, accuse by Annie Claudine alias Mrs. A. Ka kapu of stealing some wearing appare belonging to her and sundry dishes cor taining pol. The Bar Association's committee o

case of Carl S. Smith of Hilo wi hold a final meeting this week, afte which President Stanley will meeting of the Association to receiv Governor Carter is quoted as saying that he had asked Mr. Kellogg to tak

charge of the completion of the Nuuan dam, but Mr. Kellogg had refused t sure of business in California

The Paradise of the Pacific, as cleve interesting and informative as ever, out for August.

W. A. Kinney returned from Kaus over McBryde and its great ne water resources.

Eben Low reports much smoke fro a point on Mauna Loa halfway be tween the Mokuaweoweo crater a the summit and the Dewey crater. Captain Amberman testified yester day in the Atlas case before Com Maling, declaring he knew about the stowaway on board his ves

at sea between Yokohama and Hone

lulu.

HAWAIIAN MUSICIANS IN MASSED BAND

DENVER, July 18 .- With 75,00 people yelling themselves hoarse one moment over the lively strains of "The Western Girl" and the next baring their heads at the soul-stirring "Auld Lang Syne," the parade of the massed bands this morning was not only a success, but was voted the best feature of the convention. Nearly 400 musicians of thirteen bands from all parts of the United States took part in the big event.

As for the array of colors, nothing has ever surpassed it. From the lively red of the Cook fife and drum corp of this city, to the dark hue of th members of the Hawaiian band, th whole gamut of colors was run. famous cowbovs, with their sombreros and chaps, walking side by side with

striking contrast.

The players of the various instru comprises among other things a but that was arranged satisfactorily stion for silver and glassware, A great crowd of people followed the band around the entire line of march The walks were so crowde however, was good natured and took the crowding and pushing as a matter of course.

Director Berger of the Royal Hawaiian band was one of the figures as he walked in the front rank of the parade. Mr. Berger is short and stocky and is full of music from his feet to his head and simply could his feet to his head and simply could not help beating time while the big band was playing. But even he could find no fault with the quality of music dispensed and his face wore a smile of satisfaction as he nodded his head to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC. CHOLERA

If you have been very Ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Aver's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and



Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph: "After recovering from "After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appe-tite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. AYER'S PILLS, the best family larative

BULLISTER DRUG CO., AGENTS

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolu-lu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Import-ers and dealers in lumber and build-ing materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

GONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Macchinery of every descrition made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1906.

ed i-	NAME OF STOCK,	Capital. Paid_Up	Val.	Bid.	Ask.
el n-	C. BREWER & CO	\$1,000,000	\$100		400
n	Haw. Agricultural Haw. Com. & Sugar Co	8,000,000 1,200,000	100	24 1/2 110	24% 115
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re:	Kihel Plan. Co Ltd	2,500,000	20 50	22% 7%	7774
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	Waimea Sugar Mill	252,000 125,000	100	50	
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ıg	McBryde Sugar Co	2,000,000		::	98

*23.1275 paid. †65 per cent. SESSION SALES. (Morning Session.)

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS. \$3000 Hon. R. T. & L. 6s, 107.50; 50 Walalua, 64.25; 70 Honokaa, 13.25; 180 Honokaa, 13.375.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued Every Sunday Morning by the Local Office, U. S. Weather Bureau.

	July Aug.	HRAW BANOM.	THERE.		9			MIND	
Day			Mex	all a	Bainfall 6 p. m.	Bumidity	Clondine	Direction	Av. Vet
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Note:—Barometer readings are cor-rected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind is prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour. WM. B. STOCKMAN, Section Director

AN OLD COLONIZING SCHEME.

The father of the present King, Leopold I, projected a colonization scheme for Hawaii in 1843 and entered into negotiations with Kamehameha III. Ladd & Co. and others, but the contract was afterwards declared stitutional and inconsistent with existing treaties. Its execution would have been fatal to the native race and would have ruined all foreign trade except through the Belgian company.-Para-